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book. Such being the case, one reads the book with reserve, and his reservation is fully justified when some parts of the text are read. Such a part is the chapter on "The Popular Orientation of the Social Catholic Movement," in which the author labors to glorify Pope Leo XIII. This chapter seems inspired more by the pride of a Catholic than by the spirit of the student. To the author it is the "*orientation*" rather than the "*élèvement*" of the workingman that is important. Such qualities in the book make one doubt the value of its arguments. The book is fitted more for a Catholic seminary than for general use. It reminds one of Hassard's history of the United States.

However, there are two chapters that are worth the reading by a true student of society. These are: chap. vii, on "Capitalism," and chap. ix, on "International Protection of Labor and the Laboring Man." These divisions of the book are valuable, not so much because of their depth of thought as because of their suggestiveness and comprehensiveness.

THOMAS J. RILEY.

National Life from the Standpoint of Science. By KARL PEARSON.

London: Adam & Charles Black; New York: The Macmillan Co., 1901. Pp. 62.

THERE can be no doubt that the author presents a strong case for the "imperialists." By omitting all mention of the humanities in culture, by placing the merely brutal factors of the struggle for existence in the foreground, and by frank acceptance of the pre-Christian basis of tribal morality, the reader is borne forward to a defense of the British policy which seems to be unanswerable. If a theologian had written in this temper and method, the result would have been stigmatized as "dogmatism;" but since the author is eminent in physical investigation, it will pass for "science." All that a layman can do in such a situation is to remember that "science" has not led all scientific men to the same conclusion, and then console himself with the consideration that the literature of power and ideals is not likely to be burned or buried.

The author expresses regret (p. 56) that this age has no Ruskins, Brownings, and Thackerays. He suggests as an explanation that the race-course, the cricket field, and the stock exchange have attracted the people of genius; that the lower classes are too prolific and the best stock infertile. There is truth in the warning. But when the

enthusiasm of a people is absorbed in conquest without mercy, the genius of a George Eliot or a Browning is not highly valued.

The author assumes throughout, what L. F. Ward denies, that the "survival of the fittest (or adapted)" is equivalent to "the survival of the best." The conquering peoples have not always been the best, and when the Napoleonic spirit really dominates a nation no amount of stirpiculture can produce a Browning or a Dante.

C. R. HENDERSON.

Die Lehre von der Mortalität und Morbilität. Anthropologisch-statistische Untersuchungen. Von HARALD WESTERGAARD. Zweite vollständig umgearbeitete Auflage. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1901. Pp. 702.

TWENTY years have passed since the first edition of this valuable work appeared, and meantime the materials on this field have been heaped up until they are appalling in extent. The industry of the author is admirably apparent in every chapter, while his critical judgment has sifted the data and put the reader on his guard at every point.

To the student of every department of social science and practice the book is indispensable. The economist, the statesman, the legislator, the sanitarian, the student of social politics, the actuary of life-insurance companies, the administrator of schools, and the sociologist will all come to this source of information for exact and reliable measurement of the forces and tendencies with which they have to deal. It is not a work which lends itself to quotation. We must content ourselves with the table of topics: the beginnings of statistics of mortality and morbidity; modern statistics; observations; valuation of the observations; age, sex, and civil position; former and present mortality; periodical variations of mortality; still-births; mortality among children; country and race; place of residence and dwelling houses; property and social classes; life-insurance selection; officials and liberal professions; trade, transportation; primary production; industry; nutrition and mode of living; suicide and accident.

C. R. HENDERSON.

Theological and Semitic Literature for the Year 1900. By W. MUSS-ARNOLT. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

THE interdependence of religious phenomena and theological thought on the one hand, and general social relations and sociological